

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Paragraph at page 1, line 22 - page 2, line 2.

Conus is a genus of predatory marine gastropods (snails) which envenomate their prey. Venomous cone snails use a highly developed apparatus to deliver their cocktail of toxic conotoxins into their prey. In fish-eating species such as *Conus magus* the cone detects the presence of the fish using chemosensors in its siphon. When close enough the cone extends its proboscis and impales the fish with a hollow harpoon-like tooth containing venom. This immobilizes the fish and enables the cone snail to wind it into its mouth via the tooth held at the end of its proboscis. For general information on *Conus* and their venom see the web website address <http://grimwade.biochem.unimelb.edu.au/cone/> referenc.html. Prey capture is accomplished through a sophisticated arsenal of peptides which target specific ion channel and receptor subtypes. Each *Conus* species venom appears to contain a unique set of 50-200 peptides. The composition of the venom differs greatly between species and between individual snails within each species, each optimally evolved to paralyse paralyze it's its prey. The active components of the venom are small peptides peptide toxins, typically 10-30 amino acid residues in length and are typically highly constrained peptides due to their high density of disulphide bonds.

Paragraph at page 11, lines 4-17

In a fourth embodiment, such a pharmaceutical composition comprises a member of the O-Superfamily conotoxins which has the capability of activating (i.e., opening) ATP-sensitive K⁺ channels, and is thus useful for for treating a disorder or disease of a living animal body, including a human, which disorder or disease is responsive to the activation of ATP-sensitive K⁺ channels. The activity of κ-conotoxin peptides, members of the O-Superfamily, on sodium channels is described in U.S. Patent Application No. 09/666,837 _____ (International Application No. PCT/US00/25827) filed on 21 September 2000, incorporated herein by reference. The treatment according to this embodiment comprises the step of administering to such a living animal body,

including a human, in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition of the present invention. Thus the invention provides a method for treating cardiac ischemia, neuronal ischemia, ocular ischemia or asthma in a subject comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of the pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a member of the O-Superfamily conotoxins described herein or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.